

# Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1898.

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## BEFORE YOU BUY . . .

- A Suit for \$7.50 see ours at \$6.00.
- A Suit for \$10.00 see ours for \$8.50.
- A Suit for \$12.00 see ours for \$10.00.
- A Suit for \$15.00 see ours for \$12.50!

## THE WHY AND THE WHEREFORE :

WE haven't begun to cut prices. Nobody else has—except on paper. We don't NEED to cut prices in order to be lower than other houses. We are simply in position to get along with less profit, and we are selling to do so. We believe it's good business to do it. The comparative figures above do not lie. They represent ACTUAL FACTS. If you doubt—give us the benefit of the doubt—only to the extent of coming to investigate.

We've got everything in Clothing that any other Anderson Store has, EXCEPT TRASH, which we most positively will not handle. We carry no Suit cheaper than \$4.00 for men, and none cheaper than \$1.00 for boys, because any to retail for less are "simply rotten." And please remember that everything in this house is NEW and Up-to-Date.

## VESTEE NOVELTIES FOR THE JUVENILES.

Our prices begin at \$2.00, for which we have really handsome Suits. At \$5.00 we sell the finest. 50c. to \$1.00 saving on these.

## AS TO FURNISHINGS

We have already been accused of selling Furnishing Goods at less than cost. Be that as it may, we're selling Clothing just as much cheaper than our accusers. Your money back if you want it.

## B.O. Evans & Co.

THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.

COME TO THE NEW STORE OF—

### J. C. OSBORNE

For Fancy Groceries, Confectioneries,  
Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tobacco,  
And many other things too numerous to mention.

Come to see me before buying.

Phone and Free Delivery.

Yours to please,

J. C. OSBORNE,  
South Main Street, below Bank of Anderson, W. H. Harrison's Old Stand.

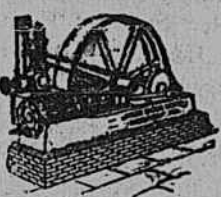
## PATRICK MILITARY INSTITUTE OPENS SEPT. 14.

Offers Best Advantages in All Respects.

Students may save Time and Money.

JOHN B. PATRICK, Anderson, S. C.

## FARM MACHINERY.



Have you seen the Latest Mower on the Market?

The true worth and great advantages of our Mowers cannot be explained in an ad. like this. Come to us and investigate.

We are not simple Agents for certain Steam Engines.

We are more, and are in position to figure down where competition can't touch us.

The Eclipse,  
The Atlas,  
The Erie City

### STEAM ENGINES

ALL SIZES AND STYLES for sale. We carry in stock, and save big money freight on from three to five car loads of Engines.

THE GREAT SMITH COTTON GIN,  
COTTON PRESSES,  
SAW MILLS, &c.,  
and a partial list of our Machinery.

### HYDRAULIC RAMS,

which give your house and farm pure spring water at little cost where water is within reasonable distance. We are making a great success of our Rams, and charge nothing for information.

## SULLIVAN HARDWARE CO.

### FLIES CARRIED TYPHOID.

Reports on the Spread of the Disease in the Camps.

New York Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—While the general public has been speculating as to why the soldiers suffered from typhoid fever and the war department has been moving every fly, the discovery and eradication of the cause, the fly has been getting in his deadly work all the time unsuspected. Blame has been cast on the water supply of the camps, on the rains, on the location of the camps, on the food, and on the soldiers, but hitherto the fly has escaped. But he has been discovered, and at last the blame has been placed where it belongs. It was the common, busy house fly that caused the typhoid fever in the camps and is directly responsible for the deaths of hundreds of brave soldiers.

This is the scientific conclusion of a commission of scientific men, appointed to investigate the condition of the camps, the cause of typhoid fever, and authorized to recommend measures to prevent its spread and for its prevention in the future. The commission is composed of Major Lee, Dr. Vernon C. Vaughn and Dr. Shakespear of Philadelphia, all prominent surgeons and members of the army medical corps. The commission has spent several weeks in the Southern camps, going over the ground in the most thorough manner possible, and has come to the conclusion in a report to the war department. The commission is a unit in declaring that the fly is responsible for the prevalence of typhoid fever in the camps, and brings forward apparently indisputable facts to support its conclusion.

The report is considered of the greatest importance not only to the war department and the army, but to science itself, and will undoubtedly be the subject of much discussion. It is expected to have great influence in determining the future course of the war department in dealing with typhoid fever in the camps, and the members of the commission are willing to base their reputations as physicians and scientists on the accuracy of their conclusions.

Surgeon Lee stands high in the army; Dr. Vaughn is a leading professor in the University of Michigan, and Dr. Shakespear is one of the leading surgeons in Philadelphia, and has been a Government expert on typhoid fever, while the report of the commission is unusual and rather surprising, it is not intended as a jest and will receive the highest consideration. The commission visited the camps at Jacksonville, Huntville, and Chickamauga. Everywhere it found it spreading. It was there to discover where the typhoid fever came from, why it spread and how to prevent the spread. It was also to discover, if possible, how typhoid fever could be prevented in other camps.

The commission found that in the majority of cases the typhoid fever was brought originally to the camp by regiments coming from the State camps. At Chickamauga the commission found the location almost ideal. The ground was firm, the drainage good, the water excellent and the weather, although warm, was superb. Yet typhoid fever was prevalent there. The first question was how did the fever get there. After a most careful investigation, the commission concluded that it had undoubtedly been brought in by the regiments from their State camps. The commission then sought to learn why the disease had spread and how it had spread. The water supply of the camp was almost entirely obtained from Chickamauga Creek, and the water was said to be responsible for the spread of the disease. But one company did not get its water from Chickamauga Creek and never had got its water from that source, yet many of its members were ill with typhoid fever.

The commission found that flies, as was naturally the case, were present in the camp by the millions. It was the same way in every camp, the numbers being equalled only by those of the flies which infested Egypt during Pharaoh's plagues. The surgeons looked into the matter further and found that the flies fed on the fecal matter from the hospitals, and then at meal time shared the hard tack and bacon of the soldiers. In the first instance the fly picked up on his six hairy little feet infinitesimal particles containing the germs of typhoid fever, and as he merely crawled over the hard tack and bacon he deposited them there.

One fly could do little harm, but millions of them conveyed a sufficient quantity of germs to inoculate large numbers of the soldiers. The inoculation was slow but sure. The accuracy of this conclusion is, to the minds of the members of the commission, amply demonstrated in the case of the company above mentioned, which drank no water from Chickamauga Creek. This company escaped the attack of typhoid fever until after a heavy and prolonged rainfall. Then a number of the members of this company were taken ill with typhoid and the conclusion was immediately reached that its water supply had become contaminated, and that it was due to this fact that the fever made its appearance. But the medical commission holds that this was not the case. Everyone knows that during rains and threatening weather flies hunt cover and become more persistent in their attention to human beings than when they are able to skirl for food in the open air. As soon as the rain began at Chickamauga the flies took refuge in the tents of this company, and before they had been there long a number of the men were down with typhoid fever.

The commission found that in all the camps typhoid did not appear in isolated cases, but that whole messes and in some cases whole tents of soldiers, went down with the disease at the same time, showing conclusively that the fault lay with the food. At Jacksonville the commission found that there was little typhoid fever, owing to the fact that the sinks were connected with the sewers and frequently flushed. At Fernandina, where the system of tub sinks prevailed, it was found that the system worked very badly instead of very well, as had been the universal opinion. These tubs were collected every morning and hauled to a sewer, where they were dumped in. It was not possible to fill these tubs with dirt, because they were dumped in the sewer, not was any disinfectant used.

The tubs were all hauled through one street of a Wisconsin regiment. Here, again, the fly got in his work. From the street he flew to the mess table of the men in the tents, and as a

result 50 per cent of the men on the north side of the street were taken ill with typhoid fever, while the percentage of men ill from the same disease on the south side of the street was only slightly less. The activity of the fly, according to the commission, was not confined to the mess tent.

Invading the sleeping quarters of the men and exuding tiny bits of fecal matter on their clothes and on their bedding, on their tent flaps, and, in fact everywhere, so that the very air itself was filled with germs of fever. Consequently the commission will recommend in its report that all the bedding of soldiers in these tents shall be either destroyed or thoroughly disinfected.

To prevent the ravages of the disease in the future, and to protect the soldier from the fly, the commission has recommended that a new sink be used by the camps. It is now possible to have water connection in every camp, even where connection cannot be made with the water pipe at one end. The commission therefore recommends that metallic lined sinks be constructed sixteen feet in length, two feet in width and eighteen inches in depth. These troughs are to be slightly inclined and a connection made with the water pipe at one end. The other end is to project from the house and is to have a waste pipe three inches in diameter and an upright pipe of about sixteen inches in height. Every day this trough is to be partly filled with water in which a sufficient quantity of lime is to be placed. The waste matter will thus be disinfected as soon as it is deposited and all danger will be avoided. Every morning the sink will be cleaned by flushing it through the waste pipe into a barrel, properly covered and carried to some distant place to be dumped.

The commission will also recommend that in the future movable sinks shall be constructed after the above pattern and placed on wagons. The whole apparatus can then be moved every day and the contents of the trough deposited in a safe place. These wagons can accompany the army on the march. The commission will strongly urge it to the public. Every soldier is to be disinfected with the use of lime and other disinfectants. The members hope that by this means the fly will be prevented from reaching the fecal matter, and as he cannot carry the germs, he cannot do it little or no harm. As the army cannot carry screen doors or otherwise protect itself from the fly, the commission believes the best thing to do is to render his attacks harmless.

The commission left last night for Camp Meade to investigate the conditions there.

### John Bright's Prophecy.

Col. Birch tells in a Pittsburg paper of the following conversation he had thirty years ago with Col. Vincent Marmaduke, and its application to the present conditions is such that we give it to the public. Every American knows that Col. Marmaduke, like his brother, was a decided Confederate, and during the war he was the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Davis to Mr. Mason who represented the Southern States in England. Marmaduke says that one evening Mr. Mason said to him: "Mr. Marmaduke, John Bright is to make a speech to-night in the house of commons, and I think it would be to your pleasure and interest to go down to hear him." It will be remembered that at that day Mr. Bright was the most conspicuous figure in England. Marmaduke went, and during his speech Marmaduke says that Bright stopped, and changing his line of remarks, said: "Mr. speaker, if our kinsfolk on the other side of the Atlantic settle their civil war satisfactorily, and get back together in peace, in forty years there will not be a gun fired in the world without their consent." This statement at that day seemed preposterous, and no one but a man of Bright's comprehensive mind could have dared to make such an assertion to go before the world. It has been but thirty-five years since Mr. Bright made that statement, and yet events have unfolded in the last few months which give to Mr. Bright's words the spirit of prophecy, and no one would hesitate to produce it. Col. Birch asked Marmaduke how he felt as he listened to such remarks from the then greatest man in England as to the future of the American people when he was engaged in breaking up that great country. Marmaduke admitted that it gave him uneasiness of mind in connection with his own conduct, and that for the first time he began to realize the wonderful power and influence which the American people were to have on the destinies of the world, and added, with a tremor in his voice: "Like all other southern men, I am glad that the Almighty has preserved us for purposes of his own, which will some day be unveiled before the world."—Kansas City Journal.

### Hobson Floats the Cruiser.

Playa Del Este, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, September 25.—The wrecking company, engaged, under Lieut. Hobson, in the work of saving the wrecked Spanish war ships, has succeeded in floating the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa. The cruiser after being got afloat was taken in tow by the Potomac and conveyed by the cruiser Newark, the Scorpion and Alvarado, proceeded for Guantanamo Bay, where she arrived last night. The successful issue of the attempt to float her was greeted with the blowing of whistles, the firing of national salutes and by cheers, in which the Cubans joined, disturbing the moon's siesta.

Off Siboney the barometer and the wind indicated the approach of a hurricane, and the towing power was increased. The Newark, under Capt. Goodrich, rendered valuable assistance in the work of saving the Maria Teresa. The cruiser is being put in condition for her trip north by the repair ship Vulcan.

### How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. We, the undersigned, have known Dr. J. C. Hall for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

### Some Thoughts on the War.

Atlanta Journal.

Now that the war is over and newspapers, sympathizing with men and tear-stained old fools of the male persuasion have wiped their eyes, let us glance over the situation and then quit talking about the "terrible suffering of our army."

To begin with, there was a battle at Santiago—if it could be dignified with such a name. In the war between the States it would have hardly risen above the plane of a skirmish, or to make the most of it, a "reconnoissance en force." The men sent there, besides the regulars, were all selected from the northern States, the southern troops not being classed as equal to the emergency, though I believe the excuse was they were not properly equipped, though if that were the case the government was to blame.

I imagine that Shafter has thanked God many times that General Wheeler happened to be "properly equipped" in time to go. There was a campaign of a few days, 200 men were killed, 1,000 were wounded, and then came the most impassioned, heartrending appeals from both officers and men to be sent home.

No troops ever endured so much. A cry from one regiment that for two days they had starved on nothing to eat but meat, bread and coffee. How old Confederate soldiers smiled when they saw that. "Meat, bread and coffee!" Why, God bless you, what would Lee's army have thought of such fare? For the last two years of the war they often went for days with nothing but a pint of meal, not a smell of meat, and as for coffee, if ever a poor devil got a bit of what it came through a "swap" with a Yankee picket or out of a dead Yankee's haversack.

And then those impassable muddy roads that confronted them before reaching Santiago—weren't they terrible! I venture they were heavenly paths compared to the roads of the Pennsylvania mountains where General Lee marched his entire army from Gettysburg in that all-night rain, knee-deep in mud, covering only ten miles in ten hours, but without the loss of a man or a horse. It certainly must have been a soft lot of material for soldiers sent to Cuba, the Rough Riders included.

There has been a pathetic howl about the hospital service, and it's dollars to dimes that if it were an old soldier in the country to-day who would testify that during the civil war there was one, north or south, that would equal in efficiency even that second division hospital at Chickamauga. I know there was not in the south; yet if all the northern newspapers have said about them is true, Andersonville was a Paradise to the best of the lot.

The Sharpsburg campaign was fought through on a nutritious diet of green apples and green corn, and our hospitals were burns and negro churches in Winchester, Va. The writer was one of the fortunate number who obtained admission in one of the latter, with old pews joined together for a bed and a muddy old blanket for a covering. Perhaps his life was spared on account of the lice eating up the "germs."

I remember that train of rough farm wagons, impressed in Pennsylvania, nearly forty miles long, filled with wounded and sick Confederate soldiers, as they jolted through Maryland into Virginia, through the night, without any medical attention whatever, groaning and dying by scores, the well ones finally dumped into what were called hospitals by courtesy, and contrast that with the treatment our men have received in the present war and wonder if our people have any conception of what war means. I would like to see the old vet who ever saw a piece of ice during that war except in winter when he had too much of it.

I am afraid if the truth is sifted out it will show that in the war just brought to a close our soldiers have been overfed, and through that and homesickness the stomachs "went back" on them. The lack of sanitary precaution may have had something to do with it, but I confess that through four years of service in the Confederate army I never heard such a word as "sanitation," and I have been camped for months in the same place, the whole army together, the only solitude being the scarcity of rations and wood, and as for water, just so the branch was deep enough to sink a canteen in, it was sufficient, "without recollection of previous conditions."

The entire winter of 1864 we lived in the trenches at Petersburg minus tents or huts and not half enough to eat, and there was not as much growing in all that time as we have heard from our army in the past three months.

But we can say it with pride, not a whimper from our southern boys, and if we didn't know it was a fact that Fitzhugh Lee was at Jacksonville (the camp we would naturally look to first for disease and death) with 30,000 men, the country would hardly know there was such a body of men attached to the United States army.

I see by the newspapers that one Colonel Farnham, of the 1st Maine, has been refused to move his regiment from Montauk Point, and I believe cars were furnished. When the starved army of Northern Virginia were paroled at Appomattox Court House they accepted a little bread and meat (without coffee) from General Grant and were glad enough to foot it six or seven hundred miles to get home.

Old Vet.

Washington, Ga., Sept. 13.

The Charleston Post records that a young man of that city who was caught attempting to eavesdrop on a young lawyer and lady who were strolling on the Long Island beach Tuesday night, was made to walk into the surf with all his clothes on up to his neck and stand there until he had been sufficiently punished.

J. W. Reid and Mrs. Louisa Hughes, aged 80 and 61 years, respectively, and both inmates of the Greenville county almshouse, will be married next week and will continue their residence at the almshouse. Superintendent Tally was in the city yesterday to get permission from the county commissioners for the aged couple to get married, and the groom elect is well known in the city as an old Confederate poet and historian and the bride to be is the widow of Zebrio Hughes, of Tigraville, who was also a Confederate veteran.—Greenville News.

### STATE NEWS.

— Furman University opens to-day and Wofford College opens to-morrow.

— A farmer recently sold 2,200 lbs. of tobacco on the Marion market for which he received \$640.

— The South Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, South, meets in Greenwood on the 7th December.

— Mr. Everett Bryant was cut in half, and of course instantly killed, by the saw in a lumber mill in Laurens County, S. C., Sept. 17.

— Dr. Joyner will teach Spanish in the South Carolina College. He taught the language when he was a professor in Washington Lee University.

— Governor Ellerbe and staff have received an invitation to attend the peace jubilee to be held in Philadelphia during the latter part of October.

— Bishop Duncan has gone down to Mexico to look after conferences and Methodists in the land of the Montezumas. He will be there and in Texas about six weeks.

— The Auditor's book shows that on the first day of January, 1898, the property of Greenwood county amounted to just \$4,036,210. Of this \$759,430 is railroad property.

— John Johnson, a negro boy, who was to have been hung in Laurens last Friday, died in the County jail on the day preceding of fever. He murdered a negro boy a year ago at Clifton.

— Last Thursday night the city of Greenwood had the heaviest rain ever known in that town. Considerable damage was done throughout the County by the washing away of small bridges.

— An experienced Columbia cotton buyer gives it as his opinion that the market will be flat this fall, but will most certainly rally after Christmas. This appears to be the general feeling among buyers.

— The Republican State Executive Committee met in Columbia on Wednesday and decided not to hold a State convention or to nominate a State ticket, but the purpose seemed to be to run candidates for Congress.

— The Executive committee of the State ball has begun preparations for the great social event to take place during the coming State Fair. The ball will again be held in the hall of the House of Representatives.

— Mr. J. Wm. Mitchell, of Batesburg, is arranging to set out 40,000 peach trees on his farm near Batesburg. This is the famous ridge country, which, as has been shown, is one of the best peach-growing regions in the country.

— Dr. C. U. Shepard has a tea farm at Summerville, "the Rose Garden Patch," which promises that commercial tea can be grown in South Carolina. The yield of one acre in '92 was fifty-six pounds, and in '98 one thousand pounds good quality.

— Chas. Robertson of the Caesar's Head section of Greenville county, was lodged in Brevard, N. C., jail for killing his brother Berry Robertson Wednesday evening near the North Carolina line. Family dispute, old grudges and whiskey were the causes of the crime.

— Mrs. Florence Sizemore died at Pellam on Sunday from the effects of a snake bite received three years ago. She leaves seven children, and her husband, Ansel Sizemore, died only two weeks ago. The burial of Mrs. Sizemore took place at Brushy Creek church.—Greenville Mountaineer.

— The largest vote polled in the State for one candidate in the first primary was 77,403 which was received by Lieutenant Governor M. B. McSweeney. The next largest vote, 77,357 was received by State Treasurer, W. H. Timmerman.

## SOW NOW . . .

CRIMSON GRASS,  
RYE,  
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS,  
ORCHARD GRASS, and  
ONION SETS.

Large Fresh Lot on hand.

EVANS PHARMACY.

## The Spider and the Fly.

"Will you walk into my parlor," said the Spider to the Fly.

VARIOUS kinds of Spiders—some in human form—line the sidewalks of Anderson, seeking whom they may devour. Variety of "Parlors"—spider cells. Some in the shape of Store-rooms. Decoy web arranged at front so as to conceal old web, covered years ago with dust, old flies, &c.

Spiders call web "decorating." Decorating very useful in concealing old, shop-worn goods. If anything cheap, it is stacked outside. High prices reign supreme within.

Steer clear of such "Parlors" and Spiders, and join the myriads who are marching straight for the Red Flags that float proudly in front, and mark the spot where stands the CHEAPEST STORE IN THE STATE, the reliable—

## RACKET STORE.

Every article in our different Departments marked in plain prices, at figures without a parallel. Matchless prices, below the whisper of competition or monopoly. Our matchless prices which makes competitors and false imitators hang their heads in shame.

### Goods Bought for Less than Manufacturers' Cost.

We give our many customers advantage of our purchases. \$5.00 Ladies' Capes for \$1.50. Dress Goods at less than half price. Whole Stock Kip Shoes \$1.00 pair, worth \$1.25. Bleaching 2c. yard. Yard-wide Shooting 3c.

If you want to see how much a Dollar will buy join the great crowd and come on to—

## The Racket Store

CHEAPEST STORE IN S. C.

MOORE & LUCAS.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

SHOES AND HOSIERY.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

MEN'S, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES and HOSIERY for Fall and Winter wear at the very lowest prices. Our prices are always UNDER FOOT.

When you go to buy your Children's School Shoes come and try a pair of ours. They are hard to beat.

Men's, Ladies', and Children's SHOES and HOSIERY.

ELECTRIC CITY SHOE STORE,  
ANDERSON, S. C.

N. B.—You will save from 10c. to 75c. per pair buying your Shoes from us. Try it.